

## The Kansas City Journal.

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## Weather Forecast for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—For Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas: Partly cloudy Sunday and probably Monday; variable winds.  
For Iowa: Fair and warmer Sunday, increasing clouds Monday; southerly winds.  
For Missouri: Threatening Sunday with warmer in northwest portion; threatening Monday; easterly winds.  
For Kansas: Threatening Sunday with showers and cooler in western portion; threatening Monday; easterly winds.  
For Nebraska: Threatening Sunday and Monday; southerly winds.  
For Colorado: Threatening Sunday, with showers in eastern portion; fair Monday; variable winds.

## IF MORE SOLDIERS ARE WANTED.

It is unofficially reported from Washington that the president will call for about 22,000 volunteers to supplement the army now campaigning in the Philippines. Pending its official verification, this rumor seems entirely plausible. There are good reasons for believing that such a call may be made, and the prospect is at once interesting and gratifying. No one of sound judgment has seriously believed that a force of 100,000 men will be needed to overcome the rebel Filipinos and hold them in subjection, but some of the yellow journals and anti-American agitators have been using these figures to exaggerate the difficulties ahead of the government in bringing peace and order out of the Philippine situation. On the other hand the developments of the campaign have made it clear that it would be sound policy to increase the army under General Otis to such proportions as to enable our soldiers to make more vigorous marches against and after the easily routed rebels, and to enable them to hold all the ground they clear of the enemy.

If a call for volunteers is to be made the country will witness a very hearty and a very general response. The president's embarrassment will be in making his selections rather than in not having enough to meet his purposes. The spirit of patriotism runs high throughout the country, in spite of the influences and misrepresentations of the anti-imperialists. Every day brings less consideration and greater resentment for Aguinaldo and his fellow officers, and less consideration for the men who serve under them. Many of the Filipinos are doubtless mere dupes, misled by their officers and willing, if they were permitted, to lay down their arms and accept the friendly tenders of the United States; but many others are cunning, treacherous foes who have respect for neither the living nor the dead.

As for the glory of war, enough has already been achieved by the men who are serving in the Philippines to awaken the ambition of those who want to enlist. At any rate, the president will have all the help he needs. Indeed, enough of the national guard of several states have already offered their services to make up a good portion of the volunteer force that it is reported will be called out.

## NEW YORK'S GRAIN MARKET.

The opening of the SooLocks canal in August will make complete the waterway for the largest freight ships from the lakes to the Atlantic and will give the Canadian government an immense advantage over the United States in handling the export grain of the great Northwest on both sides of the Canadian boundary. It is said that this canal, upon which Canada has spent \$20,000,000, will reduce the cost of shipping to the Erie canal one-half, and that it will practically absorb the export shipments of the lakes.

New York has been singularly apathetic on the subject of preserving its importance as a grain market. The Tribune of that city seems to have been the only agency to keep alive an interest in the question of meeting the reduction in rates sure to be made upon the completion of the SooLocks canal. That newspaper has severely criticized the United States government for its failure to utilize all the advantages afforded by the lakes, and for spending so little upon improvements, and has censured the State of New York for its failure to greatly improve the Erie canal so as to make it a competitor with the new waterway upon which the Canadian government has expended so large a sum of money.

But aside from this new element of competition, New York is destined to lose her prestige as an export grain market. The growth of the Gulf ports, the enlargement of their facilities, the completion of many lines of railway to connect them with the grain producing states of the West, together with the rate differential that has recently been allowed by the traffic associations, will inevitably divert more and more of the Western grain to Southern ports and will reduce receipts not only at New York, but at other Atlantic seaports as well.

Add to this the extreme probability that much of the grain that has been going across the Atlantic will soon be needed on the other side of the Atlantic as a result of the enlarged trade relations with China, Japan and other Asiatic countries, and as a result of developments in the Philippines, and it will be seen that while no one city will enjoy the concentration of this diverted traffic, New York is sure to suffer from it.

## A GOOD PLATFORM.

Rev. W. D. Simonds in an address at Boston recently, after reviewing the problems of the time, met the question, "What are we to do about it?" in this way: "Now shall we preach socialism? No, it is incomplete. It is unsatisfactory to the sober thought of the world. What shall we preach? Communism? No, it is intellectual madness as well as social injustice. What shall we do? Calmly, bravely, nobly, as free men, we must educate the conscience of the rich man until he will

consecrate his talent for property production to the welfare of humanity. We must educate the professional man until the physician shall be again the healer of his race. We must educate the lawyer until it shall be agony for him to uphold the wrong. We must educate the preacher until no cathedral church and no cathedral salary can sever him from the utterance of his honest conviction. We must educate the poor man until he is willing to labor and to wait while dwelling under a government that gives him an honest chance for a better day." This is good for a creed or a platform.

## COALS OF FIRE.

Quite recently, and since the Coghlan episode, the police of Munich suppressed a public meeting at which an American citizen of German birth spoke disrespectfully of the American government and of President McKinley personally. While the circumstances are somewhat different, the German journals point to the action of the Munich police with much virtuous satisfaction and hope that our administration will meditate upon it. It is probably true that the offender in question, could have written much more offensively in his newspaper at home without attracting the attention of the police or of anybody else. But the German view of this matter is different. The officers did not suppress Coghlan because he was abusing McKinley, but because he was attacking the constituted authorities, and thus setting a very bad example. We could not return the compliment, because it is part of our theory to toughen the constituted authorities by criticizing them. Would the police have arrested a German if he had abused McKinley? Perhaps.

## LINCOLN AND SLAVERY.

In a letter which we have published Mr. Joseph F. Lyon, of Newton, Kas., declared that an article in this paper had done Abraham Lincoln an injustice. It was the purpose of the article referred to to show that President Lincoln did not have at the beginning of the civil war the intent to abolish slavery throughout the Union, nor did he appreciate for a long time that the unchangeable liberty of the conflict must be complete liberty for the black man. There is no question about the personal beliefs of Mr. Lincoln. He abhorred slavery and was willing to sacrifice much for emancipation, but to him slavery was not the main issue of the war. Mr. Lyon asks us to believe that Lincoln was determined upon emancipation from the start, and that he only delayed it from motives of policy. History does not bear out this view, and Mr. Lincoln never made any claim of the sort on his own account.

On the contrary, Mr. Lincoln did not bring himself until 1862 into a belief that either he or the national congress had a right under the constitution to emancipate the slaves. He justified it then on the ground of a military necessity, and in one message to congress he gave expression to a doubt even on that score. On the 6th day of March, 1862, he sent a message to congress advising the passage of a joint resolution which looked to the abolishment of slavery by the states on their own account. It was proposed that emancipation should be brought about gradually, and the resolution pledged the states federal financial aid with which to recompense the slave owners. The idea of Mr. Lincoln was that the border states would accept the invitation and thus become securely attached to the Northern cause, but he distinctly disclaimed the right of the federal government to enforce emancipation, saying: "Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim or right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within the state limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case to the state and the people immediately interested." This resolution was adopted by congress, but not a state availed itself of the invitation, and the Democrats hailed it with derision, saying that Mr. Lincoln would have to invent another scheme if he wanted to save Kentucky.

As a matter of fact the emancipation doctrine was the result of an evolution, not alone in Mr. Lincoln, but also in the great population of the North. During the early days of the war there was not a united sentiment in the North for abolition, by any means. On September 22, 1862, Mr. Lincoln issued what might be called his preliminary proclamation, warning the nation that on January 1, 1863, he intended to emancipate all the slaves if he was not opposed by congress. Immediately a great hue and cry was raised all over the North. The Democrats charged that it was a personal war for the Union into a war for the negro, and the elections the fall showed large Democratic gains and commensurate Republican losses. Greeley tells us in his history that if a vote had been taken in the North at the date of Mr. Lincoln's preliminary proclamation it would have resulted in his defeat. But Mr. Lincoln did not falter. In spite of the discouraging vote in the North and the refusal of any Southern state to avail itself of the proffered immunity he issued his final and absolute proclamation, making all the slaves free.

Up to the summer of 1862, however, Mr. Lincoln had not absorbed the fact that great unsettled questions, such as this of slavery, must be settled definitely and wholly in one way or the other. During the first year of the war he had considered the slavery question as a side issue, which was to be handled with respect to its influence upon the preservation of the Union, and to accomplish this he was willing to accept slavery, if needs be. On August 22, 1862, Horace Greeley published an open letter arraigning him for not emancipating the slaves. To this Mr. Lincoln replied: "If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time they could destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it. If I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that also. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Lincoln regarded the slavery question as an asset to be invested where it would earn the most for the cause of Union. It will not do to picture him, as our correspondent seems to

do, as one who started with the single aim of abolition and pursued it uncompromisingly—only delaying his proclamation because it did not fit the politics of the North. On the contrary, Mr. Lincoln started out with the belief that the federal government could not interfere with slavery in the states. In his view, even so late as his emancipation proclamation, a military necessity was the only ground on which the overthrow of slavery could be justified. It was a card which he played in the game of war, and this is a phrase which he himself used in a letter to the Hon. G. S. Boutwell.

## HE HATH DONE WHAT HE COULD.

The number of people who think with envy of the gifts they might make to this and that cause if they only had somebody else's money is probably very great. This is not intended as a cynical observation, for in proportion the gifts of the poor are always greater than those of the rich. Such a wish is only the natural expression of a desire to do something that is impractical. Really, of course, this is an irrational and unwholesome wish, but it is perhaps connected with the very natural and wholesome wish to be thought well of by our fellow men. But we have a suggestion to make to the men of moderate means who often think this thought, and perhaps also to others who don't think it but ought to. We are speaking of men who cannot afford, from their current income, to endow a scholarship in their alma mater or to build a parsonage for the church of their fathers, or to be more correct, for the church of their wife. No man knows the day of his death, and no man wants to know. Consequently most men dislike to think of making their wills. Nevertheless, this is the proper thing to do, and unless they are willing to will, our suggestion is of no avail. It is that every man should select some cause or institution for which he cares, let it be the hospital, or the kindergarten, or his church or his college, or even his political party—and make it his residuary legatee. Now this is a pretty safe thing to do. And no man could well do less. It means, you understand, that in case all your natural heirs have died before you, or all those for whom you have specifically provided in your will, that then any property you may leave shall go to this last beneficiary. The residuary legatee has not much to show, but it doesn't cost anything to be a residuary legatee, and no institution would sit around waiting for such legacies with which to do business. But once in a while something would fall to the beneficiary, and it would then fall into better hands than in most of the other cases. As time went on, if many would adopt this practice, the beneficiaries would reap more and more.

## THE SAME IS A THIEF AND A ROBBER.

A number of Episcopal clergymen, of the wing known as High church, have formed a society, it is said, for the purpose of keeping out such objectionable persons as Dr. Briggs. They are undoubtedly sincere in their efforts, and have the best of the argument when it comes to a frank statement of facts and beliefs. But what occurred to us is that these gentlemen may have hit upon the measure that all good church people have been seeking these nineteen hundred years. The force of the element of perversity in human nature is known, but not always reckoned with. Perhaps Christians have been too eager to get outsiders in. Let these Episcopalians try their experiment, and form their church into a close and exclusive society, giving out the impression that it is very difficult to get in. It may turn out that this is just the attraction that the unregenerate have missed, and that the gates of this new Jerusalem will be beset all the day long and most of the night with aristocratic sinners trying to gain admission.

## MISSIONARY MONEY.

The national council of Congregational churches has a committee at work on the problem of paying up missionary deficits and increasing the contributions. To this committee the Outlook gives this advice: "The real cause of the falling of receipts in all the denominations is ignorance of the fact that the world and all men need the gospel. Until that ignorance gives place to an intelligent understanding of the fact that civilization and human welfare in this world, as well as salvation hereafter, are dependent on Christianity, expedients for raising money will be temporary." As usual the Outlook puts it a little ambiguously. Carrying the Gospel to the heathen no longer means the rescue of heathen souls from literal hellfire, and everybody knows it, despite the continued use of the old phrases. It is now the Gospel of civilization, and while this is worth much more to the heathen, it is not so easy to arouse the martyr's frenzy on account of it. The heathen of civilization in a ward school is not so conspicuous as that of hospital service on the field. But it is heroism and it is more needed.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

France will not know what a real labor trouble is unless the amalgamated order of French cabinet makers go on a strike.

It is quite likely that the governor of New Jersey will be too busy to attend the anti-trust conference of governors at St. Louis in September.

It really seems a little hard to imprison train robbers seventeen and twenty years when the members of the Missouri legislature get off scot free.

A Buffalo man announces that he can produce a temperature of 4,000 degrees of heat. This fellow ought to be able to hold Liquid Air Tripler level.

Colonel Waterson says he is having poor success in his efforts to save the Democratic party. Perhaps the embalming fluid is of inferior quality.

Just what should be done with trusts is a mooted question, but there would seem to be no great harm in sending the organizers of the Ink Trust to the pen.

The proposal to hold an anti-expansion convention at Cincinnati is unwise. It should be held in Boston, where the delegates can stop at their own homes.

It is weirdly noted that the example of the St. Louis man who killed himself after writing a poem has had no effect on the poet of the Republic's editorial page.

General Miles may not have taken a conspicuous part in the war against Spain, but he figures quite prominently in Germany's war against American meats.

Twenty years for Jennings can be regarded as excessive only in comparison with the seventeen years given Kennedy. Twenty

to thirty would have been about the right ratio.

The Kansas City woman who went into court because her husband would not allow her to play the piano is probably unaware that she has made hubby mighty popular with the neighbors.

Mr. Bryan's statement that he will continue to be a presidential candidate until free silver triumphs is absurd, of course. He has no assurance that he will be alive even fifty years hence.

Booth-Tucker estimates that there are 2,000,000 men in this country who want work and can't get it, which shows that Booth-Tucker knows a great deal more about bass drum salvation than about American labor conditions.

It is not surprising to see President McKinley handing out the diplomas to college graduates. The president desires to show in some way his gratitude to the graduates for solving the Philippine and other great problems for him.

Jerry Simpson's declaration that he "might as well discuss a last year's bird's nest as to discuss alive at 15 to 1, this year," indicates that retiring Jerry to private life has greatly improved his stock of common sense. It should have come about sooner.

We learn from the esteemed Emporia Gazette that the genial editor of that paper, after prolonged and persistent effort, succeeded in bringing Governor Roosevelt to the West for the purpose of making a ten minutes' stop at the Emporia station. Incidentally the governor took advantage of his presence out this way to attend the reunion of the rough riders in New Mexico and see a little of the country.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

## Lalage's Checkered Career.

Frank Lalage died at his home in Chase county last week and the Cottonwood Falls Leader gives an entertaining account of his life as an early day plainsman. He came from France after serving in the Crimean war, and landed in New Orleans in 1857 with just three pennies in his pocket. These pennies he kept until the day of his death. In 1859 he joined the throng who had been deluded by the Pike's peak gold excitement, but in 1860 he returned to Kansas and became keeper of the old stage station at what was known as "Cottonwood Hole." One day the great Indian chief Santata rode into the station with a band of warriors and threatened to burn the buildings and slaughter the people unless he was given liquor. Seizing a burning brand Lalage held it above an open keg of powder, and declared that if the Indians did not leave at once he would blow them and himself into eternity. The Indians fled panic-stricken and the station was saved. For many years Mr. Lalage has been a farmer in Chase county.

## The Information Furnished.

For a number of weeks Sheriff Murray, of Nemaha county, has been carrying a notice in the Seneca Tribune to the effect that he would pay \$25 reward for information of the whereabouts of one Charles E. Knepp, presumably wanted on a criminal charge. In its last issue the Tribune publishes beneath the sheriff's notice the following terse letter:

"My address is Coalcoalsco, Mexico. Yours truly, C. E. KNEPP."

## Judge Stillwell's Idea.

"Judge Stillwell," says the Iowa Register, "was a good deal surprised the other evening to be assured that handling lightning bugs does not leave blisters. And he thinks that the boy will have a blister who touches a potato bug."

## Altogether Unlikely.

While it is true that Topeka's grandstand has been burned down, it is not at all probable that she will stop playing it to the top.

## Franklin County's Queer Scandal.

Society in Franklin county is very much exercised over a scandal which certainly has odd phases. In one of the small towns near Ottawa there lived a lady and her son, both of the highest respectability. The boy fell in love with a girl who in every respect was his equal, but his mother did not approve of the engagement. After the fashion of matchmaking mothers she managed to introduce a visiting girl and threw the pair together until a marriage followed, the young man forsaking his first love in quite a shameful manner. However the jilted girl did not accept her fate submissively. She vowed openly that the pair should not live long together, and combining recklessness with cunning, set about making trouble between husband and wife in a way that is thus recounted by the Ottawa Republican:

"She has deliberately thrown herself at the young husband on any and all occasions with the very apparent purpose of making the young wife jealous, and has even gone to the extent of risking scandal to accomplish her design."

"In vain has the young husband represented to her the impropriety, even cruelty of her conduct; she has pursued him with the implacability of a veritable Nemesis, waylaying him on the streets that people might see them together."

"The other night the mother and wife of the young man were informed that he had not gone to lodge, as he announced he should do. Something aroused their suspicions, and they set out to trail him; they found him in his private office, in company with the 'other woman.'"

"There was a scene. It is related that the vengeful one sprang upon the wife and attempted physical chastisement, and that the mother-in-law went to her assistance, and that the rose reached such intensity as to attract attention from the street and call men to intervene."

"A few persons are inclined to put the worst construction on the presence of the two chief actors in the office; the majority opinion of townspeople trends more charitably in harmony with the above version of the unhappy affair."

## Reporter Beeman's Achievement.

A Kansas man now visiting in New York city wrote to Times as follows: "A young man named Beeman, from Kansas, who is employed on the New York Journal as a city newsgatherer, wrote a piece and headed it: 'A MAN CUTS A LITTLE GIRL'S THROAT FOR A NICKEL.'"

"The fine print under this heading showed that a little girl had swallowed a nickel and it had stuck in her throat, and the doctor had to open the throat so as to get the nickel out. I understand that the sheriff resolutely kept the mob at bay all day long and saved the young man's

life. Public sentiment, however, is all one way."

## Beware of the Book.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill P. Wilson has just returned from a visit to his home in Hayes City, bringing a most remarkable story. On visiting a certain farm neighborhood Mr. Wilson was told by two or three different people of a certain book that was passing from hand to hand among the farmers. It was said that whoever read this book would become seized with a consuming desire to pay all his debts and rectify any wrong he had inflicted upon a fellow mortal. Wilson laughed at this story, but an hour or two later a man came to him with \$250 and said: "Ten years ago I sold you some wheat and you overpaid me this amount. Lately I have been reading a book," etc., etc.

And now, on the presumption that there is in print a book with the potency ascribed to this Ellis county copy, we must redouble our vigilance against the book agents. Of course there may be a few men for whom such a work would have no terrors, but think of the majority—the big majority!

## Mistook "Commencement."

A funny example of the inability of foreigners to master the intricacies of the English language is reported from Atchison. Joseph Fancian, a bright and intelligent Porto Rican, arrived in that town the other day for the purpose of entering St. Benedict's, the Catholic college. He had received the catalogue of the college, announcing that "commencement day" would fall on June 2, and he supposed that to be the date when the school opened for its year's work. Fancian is 17 years old, is as dark as a full-blooded Indian, and already has been educated in the English primary branches.

## Manhattan's First Black Graduate.

Speaking of black men and education, the state agricultural college at Manhattan graduated its first negro this spring. His name is George Owens, his home is in Alma, and in September he goes to Tuscegee, Ala., where he will take a professorship in Booker Washington's college.

## Mrs. Wilson Paralyzed.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson was stricken with paralysis at her home in Wilson last Wednesday, but whether or not she is in a critical state has not been learned. Mrs. Wilson is well known over the state, particularly for the fight she made before several sessions of the legislature for money which she claimed the state owed her for representing it at the New Orleans exposition. Mrs. Wilson was married to Dr. Augustus Wilson in 1883 at Baltimore. Her name was Ella B. Ensor, and she was the daughter of Major General John S. Ensor, who gained his title in the Mexican war. General Ensor claimed to be a direct descendant of King James, and one of his ancestors came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore.

## Wolfe No Longer Howls.

"I left the Republican party on the green-back issue," said J. J. Wolfe, one of the leaders of the Populist party, in Allen county, to the Iowa Register, "but I am with it again on the expansion issue. I am an American citizen, and I haven't any use for any party that will fight the administration when there is a war on its hands. I saw too much of that in the civil war. The Philippines is a legitimate claim of Uncle Sam, and he has got to take care of it. I didn't vote for McKinley the last time, but I am free to say that I will vote for him the next time. Bryan might possibly have done as well as McKinley, but I am mighty glad the country did not have to take the chances." The Register adds that Mr. Wolfe is a genuine leader, and that his views have great weight in the community.

## CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

## The Drink Evil Decreasing.

From the Washington Post.  
The Post recently printed and commented on the statistics of crime and pauperism published by Mr. John Koran as a result of his investigations as agent of the "Committee of Fifty" into the sociological aspects of the liquor traffic. The accuracy of such statistics is always open to question, for it cannot be proved that the drinker who becomes a criminal would have refrained from crime had he been a total abstainer, nor can it be proved that the inebriate pauper would have escaped that misfortune if he had been temperate. Liquor serves as an explanation for many calamities for which it is not responsible. But there are statistics of the liquor business that are reliable, because there is no insurmountable obstacle to their collection, and the "Committee of Fifty," of which Selig Seligman has given the publicity, their report on "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem" declares that "if we look at the consumption of liquor for a series of years we find a marked decline in the more alcoholic varieties." "Our progress has been in the direction of moderation." Since 1840 malt liquors have been substituted for spirits. Where each person once used on the average 2.2 gallons of spirits a year in this country, now the average is only 1.3. This means that 70,000,000 people to-day drink only 30,000,000 more gallons than were drunk by 17,000,000 in 1840.

This is not a very cheering prospect as might be desired to our grandparents, but it is welcome, nevertheless. "Powerful economic forces," the report says, "almost compel moderation in modern industry." The complicated and costly machinery now used in manufactures cannot safely be entrusted to the care of tipplers. Out of 6,750 employees, mostly corporations, to whom the question was put, 5,334 answered that they looked up the drinking habits of their employees, and three-quarters, or all but 1,734, prohibited drinking.

These are very cheering facts, and they can be accepted without the grain of salt that many always taken along with figures that profess to give results that are absolutely unattainable.

## Roosevelt and His Men.

From the St. Louis Republic.  
Teddy Roosevelt and his picturesque rough riders, celebrating in a reunion at Los Angeles, N. M., the first anniversary of their baptism by fire at the battle of San Juan, constitute a spectacle which will be viewed with considerable pride by the American people.

The rough riders were the first, and for a time the only, volunteers to get to the front, and it was natural that their splendid behavior in action should have caused them to become the idols of the American public. In the campaign in Cuba all eyes were focused upon them—the people being intensely interested in the record to be made by American volunteers. In the Porto Rican campaign, in which the rough riders were not participants, they were not so prominent for distinction. Consequently, when the war with Spain was ended, Roosevelt's men stood head and shoulders above their fellows of the volunteer service.

It might have been thought that they were of exceptional material had it not been for subsequent developments. In the Philippines, how quickly there, when the chance arose, did the volunteer soldiery

demonstrate its unflinching value. The feats of the dauntless Twentieth Kansas, of the Utah artillery, of the Nebraska, Montana, Dakota and other state troops excited the wonder and admiration of the world. The rough riders' Cuban record did not then stand out as the work of picked men. It was simply a sample of the work of all American volunteers.

Nevertheless, Teddy and his companions were the first to make their mark, and they now hold first place in the affections of the American people. It will be interesting to follow the details of their Las Vegas reunion, where they are all historic figures, you know—some day they will appear in song and story like "Marion's Men," or "Light Horse Harry's Dragons," or "Rhodes' Brigade," or "Sheridan's Cavalry," or "John Stuart's Cavaliers," or "Poham's Gunners." And then you'll be proud to have known a rough rider of the Spanish war.

## An Inexhaustible Oversight.

From the Chicago Post.  
The universities and colleges did splendid work the other day, conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on such ripe scholars and men of letters as Admiral Schley and Andrew Carnegie. We have been somewhat surprised and gratified to find that no further distinction has been bestowed on our foremost citizen, James Jeffries, who is unquestionably the best man of his class in the world, and we have only words of reproach for Standard universities and the University of California, in thus neglecting the claims of California's favorite son. Without desiring to detract from the honors so rightfully won by Admiral Schley and Mr. Carnegie, we must contend that Mr. Jeffries, restoring to our country the pugilistic championship of the world, has endeavored himself to every patriotic scholar and has advanced the cause of athletics, so inseparably connected with our proud institutions of learning. It was a sad oversight, and altogether discreditable to an ungrateful country.

## Be Patient.

George H. Hepworth, in the New York Herald.

In your patience possess ye your souls.—Luke, xii. 15.  
Patience! A very humble virtue and yet one which has much to do with our happiness and the happiness of our friends. It is a virtue to be carefully cultivated, for without it we are a regret to ourselves and a sorrow to others.

Patience is of two sorts. First, it indicates the ability to maintain equilibrium under exasperating circumstances. It is, therefore, closely allied to self-control, for without self-control you cannot be patient. It enables you to preserve an untroubled temper in the midst of disturbing provocations and to maintain a large degree of charity on the weaknesses or the petulance or the anger of those with whom you have relations. It is a quality of character without which no one can be satisfied with himself or with the conduct of those in whose hands we have a special interest in us. It smooths the pathway of life in an almost miraculous fashion and turns many an impending evil into a positive good.

Then there is another kind of patience. It refers to the manner in which you bear the ills of life, the spirit in which you endure hardship and struggle in any of its ten thousand shapes. When you suffer quietly—that is, with a placid and trusting soul—patience develops and becomes fortitude. Patience requires a degree of courage, and fortitude, which means that you have a very heavy burden to bear, requires a still larger degree of courage.

When patience under the petty ills of life evolves into fortitude under the greater ills the next and last achievement is resignation, which indicates your belief that these great afflictions are in the providence of God, and that you are submissive because He will help you bear them and will bring out of them the most exalted spiritual condition that human nature can attain. Patience, fortitude, resignation! When you have attained all these virtues and have based your conduct on them you know for the first time what the Christ was and why He was what He was. There is a miraculous element in your life, you are a saint, the steady breeze of heaven will be your sails, and things will be revealed to your heart which the unaided intellect could never reach.

I have been on a full rigged ship at sea. When the steady breeze blew with her sails she raced over the south waters like a thing of beauty. Fortune favored her, and though I rejoiced at her speed I knew that her qualities were not being tested. When the seas were heavy and opposed her progress she bore the opposition with a patience which excited my admiration. She was in ill luck, but she did the best she could under the circumstances and seemed satisfied to make even a little headway. When the mind rose to a gale and the sails were furled, she showed her mettle. She bore the onset of tempest and billows with fortitude, with the persistent courage of a hero, struggling, but driven forward all the while. And when again the raging storm was too much for endurance she accepted the situation, became resigned, as it were, and simply confined herself to keeping her head above water. In the very teeth of the gale, and she rose and fell, almost helplessly, but with an apparent faith that tempests cannot last forever, that the sun would shine once more, that the calm would not far off, and she would reach her destined port. In that experience I found the lesson of a lifetime. I may go even further than that and say I found the chief thought of the New Testament, the philosophy of Him who said: "The Kingdom of God is within you." The Kingdom of God is in the shadows of Gethsemane as in the festivities of the marriage feast.

So I declare that there is nothing more desirable than patience, a virtue so homely that many of us overlook it. It is an essay that a noble character cannot be built on any other foundation. What would our lives be without it? What else do we require so constantly? No day passes but we need to extend our patience toward the events of life and toward our best friends.

To the poor man who thinks his future is hopeless, who feels that the world is against him, who is weary of his bitter-sweetness of soul, patience! It is the single word, Patience! If resistance is useless, then resist not, but let resignation take its place. Live your days one by one, borrow no time from the morrow, but find in the passing hour what comfort you may and let all other hours go their way. Impatience leads to feverish wildness and unites you for the hard work in hand. In every experience, if you do not only add nothing to your power of endurance, but unites you for your task.

To the sorrowing one who wonders if these tears will ever cease, who dreams of a better land where there will be no broken ties, and across whose threshold never passes, but gives way to doubt through excess of grief, I cry out, Patience! Time will not only bring relief, but such sweet thoughts that you shall rejoice even over your loss, for what has gone from earth has entered heaven. One door has shut, but another door has opened. Will you know dissolution? Not if it be true love. For you have been thought of, or you take his love with him when he goes, and it burns with a brighter flame on that farther shore; aye, it draws him back as one of our guardian angels.

Be quiet, therefore, placed of soul, whatever happens. Be so true to yourself that you will never lose control of yourself. Never allow impatience to despoil you of your faith in God or your charity for your neighbors. Things may go wrong, but the stout heart which believes that this is God's world and that He has not left it to its fate will find some comfort, some happiness in every experience.

The Christ had that calmness of character which indicates not indifference, but strength. The mightiest thing on earth is a quiet soul, which puts its trust in God, which knows that it has been thought of, that He may ordain, and so lives from one day to the next in the serenity of faith. To such a one it is but stepping across an imaginary line to go to heaven.

## WORLD-STRANGENESS.

Strange the world about me lies,  
Never so familiar grown—  
Still disturbs me with surprise,  
Haunts me like a face half known.  
In this house with starry dome,  
Floored with genuine planks and seas,  
Shall I not feel a home?—  
Never wholly be at ease?  
On from room to room I stray,  
Yet my heart can never stray,  
And I know not to this day  
Whether guest or captive I.  
So between the starry dome  
And the floor of planks and seas,  
I have never felt at home,  
Never wholly been at ease.  
—William Watson.

## BABY'S BIG WORLD.

When the day is nearly done  
And the birds have gone to rest,  
Baby likes to see the sun  
Setting in the golden west.  
So she climbs upon a chair;  
Stares out with round, blue eyes,  
While the sunlight glows her hair,  
Makes it golden as the skies.  
What a big, big world she sees!  
Lush lanes and winding rills,  
Green green